WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NOV. 5, 1864.

THE TREEATENED ATTACK HERE. The Raleigh Progress of the 3d thinks that somebody has been unnecessarily frightened about the threatened attack upon Wilmington-some one high in authority has been excited, &c., &c. We think not. For our ewn part, we think the files of our paper will show that we have had less to say about such an attack than almost any other paper in the State-less, we feel almost certain, than the Progress itself-less, than most of the Baleigh papers-less than papers even in other States.

When, some days since, we spoke of the hour of trial being at hand, we spoke nothing that was not believed to be the exact truth, and, so far as our utterance went, was the exact truth. We do not feel at liberty based, but it was deemed reliable, and was considered amply sufficient to justify such utterance, and the confor any one to class us among the alarmists.

to conclude that, because information appears to be be safely neglected. premature, it is therefore wholly untrue. Because a fleet did not come here last week and may not come this week, are we therefore to shut our eyes to the indi- ment of that purpose, may well be regarded as doubtful, cations of the gathering storm? Surely no people could and more than doubtful. And those Purposes ought be more rejoiced than we of Wilmington at the know- to be strictly military, else they not only weaken us by ledge that no attack was to be apprehended. But have diverting forces from the main bodies, combatting at we such knowledge or assurance? Have we any right the decisive points, but also by demoralizing the de- State forces which rendevoused at Lynchburg. to calculate on such exemption? On the contrary, do tached bodies employed in such expeditions. not all the signs of the times point to a different course of events.

Of the tone of the article, the first, in the Progress of Thursday, upon which these remarks are predicated, we do not care to speak farther. The tone of that paper is, unfortunately, too well known to render any such remarks necessary. Its talk of compromise, where no compromise is possible, save on the basis of absolute and abject submission -i's prophecy that we must soon close the war from absolute exhaustion, and more to the same effect, are too much in keeping with the course the Progress has long pursued to call for remark at this late day. It is surely unnecessary for any man, be he editor, soldier, or farmer-no matter indeed what his calling may be-it is surely unnecessary for him to make professions of his desire for peace. Is it necessary that the thirsty wayfarer across the desert should constantly proclaim his longing for the cool shade and the limpid fountain; or the weary mariner, shattered and tempest tost, his longing for the quiet haven and the comforts of his home? We think not, and somehow it does seem as if those who are constantly proclaiming their peculiar desire for peace, and accusing others of being wanting in such desire, must know better-must be proclaiming one thing and denying the other for their own purposes. Are such means the resorts of patriots, or of demagogues? Are such purposes commendable, or are they not rather deserving of

A Perllous Voyage.

We never saw " a stack of black cats," and never expect to view such an interesting, and, to us, highly "Army of the Cumberland," were last seen somewhere Winchester." agreeable object. A stack of any kind of cats could in Northern Georgia. General Hood has lost a leg, not well be made, unless they were dead, for live cats and General Sherman is without a heart. Gen. Hood are not stackable. All cats ought to be in a stackable was last seen in company with a military looking man while the first day's Lattle at Gettysburg was at its condition.

Thursday night was "as dark as a stack of black white man with dark principles, and also with sandry cats," we only use a conventional phrase, and that in a |" American Citizens of African Descent," vulgarly pickwickian sense. It was -- we speak Miltonicallyas dark as the devil --- 's residence; a sort of "darkness visible," (vide Paradise lost,) and it rained with a vehemence and persistency that spoke well for its fluid resources. The streets were unsafe for any man under six feet high who could not swim. We escaped with our life, but lost our soul-no, sole, we mean-sole of our shoe. We plunged into sundry dams and we fear that we added to their number considerably. We don't know what the almanac said about the moon, but we could see none " nor any other man." Perhaps there may have been a moon, but it certainly was the most modest of young moons. We don't think it could have been "as big as a piece of chalk," nor as broad as the narrowest of tape-even of red tape. But it was enough to keep the street lamps from being lighted. We suppose that was the cause of their not being lighted.

"The roar of many waters" was in our ears, and the floods threatened to hurry us off to the Cape Fear, upon whose remantic banks we might be found " after many days," and then the Coroner and a jury would sit on us, and return a verdict "according to the circumstances," which would be coolly published in the "Jour-

"All this," as the courts martial would say, in the town of Wilmington, between the Journal office and the neighborhood of Fourth and Chesnut streets, at or about 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening, November 3d, 1864. The darkness was so palpable that we have secured a specimen, and keep it "tied up in a bag."

RAIDING AND DEMORALIZATION.

SOMETIMES things can be foreseen and sometimes they cannot. Of course if we could understand clearly the consequences of all our projects or designs before they become acts, we could and would adopt the wiser course and reject the less wise.

But we cannot do so beyond a limited extent. It is true, at times reason guided by experience, can almost perform the work of prophecy by arriving at its results There are times when it ought to do so, and when failare to do so is a just ground for consure. It is certainly useless to cry over spilt milk, and the comforting ex pression "I told you to," is oftenest used by these inca. pable of really foreseeing anything, and whose only claim to "smartness" is grounded upon their makenancy in censure.

But it may not be useless, when milk is spilled, for some effort to be made to ascertain how it came to be spilled. Whether by the force of circumstances that sound reason could not have foreseen and guarded against; or by means of an erroneous course of policy that ought not to have been adopted; or whether a proper policy had been adopted but had been marred by the employment seriously intending to try its power against Wilmington, of wrong agencies in carrying it out; all these things, or the future. We may thus discover facts not before possible for us to know; we may find out wherein the policy adopted was erroneous, or we may be enabled perhaps to trace the maligu or careless or incompetent agencies

execution. Let us apply these somewhat tediously stated remarks to the present, as compared with former campaigns in the Valley of Virginia. We know that the men of that army are as brave as those who combatted under Jaceson and Ewell. We know that individumission of the minister to leave the church, saying he forgot to feed the pig. The request was granted and he left,
ally the men fight well, but we cannot hide from ourbut returned in a few minutes, no doubt greatly relieved,

well. In pursuance of the conditions at that order, one
hundred and seventy-five of these deserters will start this
but returned in a few minutes, no doubt greatly relieved,
young ladies, poured his own tea into his saucer.

selves that there is somewhere a marked difference, and | WE copy the following from the Richmond Whig. license of their enemies, exerted a baleful influence admirer of the General, but we do not object to it on upon the dissipline and organization of our troops- that account. Both sides should be heard, and at all troops too, composed of the elite of the Army of North- times, but especially in these, the unfavourable side is ern Virginia. Of this disorganization, and, if we must too often repeated, while the favourable is hardly listensay it, at least measurable demoralization, too many in- ed to even the first time :stances have unfortunately been presented. To this disorganization-these predatory habits acquired in the enemy's country, General EARLY in his address after the battle of Cedar Creek, attributes the reverse experienced on that occasion, for it was a reverse-a loss of advantages bravely won, but weakly lost by predatory disorganization and subsequent, and we say re-

These things may be attributed to two causes; one to say upon what information that utterance was we have already stated. Another will be fully stated and understood when we say that such things never oc. curred under Jackson and EWELL. It is evident that sequent statement by us of the wishes of the military if we are to keep up to the point of fullest efficiency for authorities. We certainly have never given occasion | the defense of the country, those iron legions of noble men upon whom that defence depends, our armies must But that is a matter of which our readers must judge. not be turned into gigantic raiding parties, and our of-The presence here of an officer so high in the confi- ficers must be men competent to acquire and maintain dence of the military authorities at Richmond as Gen- | that high moral ascendancy upon which the preservation eral Bragg is known to be, shows the opinion enter- of discipline can alone permanently depend. Certain tained at the seat of government; and although it would events in the Valley have exhibited the evil effects of certainly appear that if a fleet had sailed from Fortress | the last resultless raid across the Potomac, and we fear Monroe early last week in this direction and for this | also that they show the want of weight and power in point, as reported by scouts, it would have made its the leading officers to restore the discipline and direct appearance here before this time, we cannot yet d'smiss | the energies of the men under their command. It looks from our minds the impression that an expedition too much like it, and the prospect is not encouraging. against this point has been and is under contemplation, It certainly, at least to us, holds out a warning that and in due course of preparation. It will not be safe ought not to be neglected, and which, we think, cannot ved the connection of the State with the Federal Gov-

> The policy of all raids, unless undertaken for a specific purpose, and confined strictly to the accomplish-

Yankee custom of alluding to the Tallahassee and her consort or consorts, if she has such, as " privateers ?"-The Tallahassee is a regular armed vessel of the Conand marines of the same service-sailed from a Confederate port, where she was armed and fitted out, and acts under orders from the Secretary of the Navy of the he arrived on the field while the troops were being form be 95 and 110 pound solid shot. Naval service of the Confederate States as General having been wounded, he was assigned to his brigade. protection of the pilot and helmsman, our engineers General, and assigned to the command of Archer's Brig- federacy, and the sovereignty of the States." LEE's army is of the military service.

offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS credit in the battle of Cedar Run, in the terrible fights steamboat; the machiner, department evidently being for the arrest of a man named D. BAUM, who in the Railroad Cuts at Manessas, and then at Harper's held altogether of minor account in the general plan was arrested here on the 21st ult, but escaped from the Ferry and Sharpsburg. While his brigade was enga- of the builders. As in most heavily clad rams the vencustedy of said Roulston while going South on the ged in a fierce struggle on our left, at the last named cars of the South Carolina Railroad.

arrested here and has gone South under guard, so elicited praise from General Jackson. Soon after the that we deem it unnecessary to copy Mr. Roulston's advertisement, and especially his statement, which, us- Hooker at Chancellorsville, he held against Sedgwick's places, and on the part side nearly amidships of the explained, certainly does not say much for the prompti- corps the long line extending from Fredericksburg to casemate, a fifteen inch solid shot knocked a hole tude or firmness of the civil authorities, nor for the Hamilton's Crossing. At Winchester Early's division character of a class of men in but not of our commu-

first a Confederate, commanding the "Army of Ten-When we say, therefore, that "all out of doors" on ed in grey. SHERMAN consorted with one Thomas, a troops into line on the enemy's flank, and their charge called niggers, who may perhaps be traced by "de' Cemetery Hill in a disordered and demoralized condi-

Their friends are very [anxious about these missing parties. Any information in reference to their present | Lee selected Early to oppose him; and the wily Yankee whereabouts will no doubt be thakfully received by barely escaped to his stronghold. It is stated that but troops, infantry and artillery, steamed up to that place, " enquiring friends," among whom may be classed army correspondents, telegraphic reporters and newspaper editors, to say nothing of "the public in general."

Lincoln is "managing this election" this own way. The his direction. Republican papers set up a howl about a fraud committed by the McClellanites in the soldiers' vote, and here is the result, recorded in two telegrams: ALBANY, October 27 .- The following dispatch, address-

BALTIMORE, October 27 .- Moses J. Ferry, State agent at Baltimore; Edward Donohue, Jr., of Albany; Peter Kir-

ley of Lewis county, and Dr. Jones, of New York city, voing agents, have teen arrested by the provost-marshal. who has also closed the New York State Agency. STAPHEN MAXSON.

A telegram from Washington, dated the 27th, says : Considerable excitement has been occasioned here by the arrest, to-day, auder the auspices of the military au-thrities, of Col. Samuel North, New York State agent Major Cohn, paymaster of State bounties, and Mr. Jones, hospital visitor, and the seizure of the office of the State diers. The State agent's office was the depository for a tion. . number of soldiers' votes, a majority of which are said to be for McClellan. The arrest is alleged to have been made on charges of fraudulant practices in the transmission of the votes; but it is generally pronounced as an unwarrant able and dangerous interference with elections by the realsession to-day examining similar cases said to have cccurred in Baltimore.

SIEGE MATTERS.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD DAY. On Tuesday night there was quite a commotion in the blocksding fleet. At 9:15 p. m. rockets were sent up from re;"-but little of the "suaviter in modo." some of the Yankee vessels stationed off Maffitt's Channel : ed these were at once answered from Morris Island .howed that the Yankees were in chase of some covered rize. The firing ceased at 9:30, when the fleet displayed d. green and white signal lights.

The weather yesterday was so rainy and hazy that the ual operations of the enemy's movements were impracti-Thirty-eight shells were thrown at the city Tuesday night, and twelve yesterday. The Swamp Augel Battery also fired five shells at Fort Sumter yesterday.

Charleston Mercury, 3d. The Intended attack on Wilmington,

On this subject the New York Times says :

With respect to Wilmington, and the escape of the Tallabassee, we may say that we do not believe Confederate tribute when we say that there is no truer or braver pirates and blockade runners will ever be effectually pre vented from running in and running out there u. til the pistol or at least its cuter defences, are in our hands. It has equal rank no abler Commander. Long may he live to whiskey. "What's the meaning of it?" they enquired.—

together to discuss the financial topics of the day, or to the day, or to the day. "Why," replied the veterans, who, it seems, are used to vented from running in and running out there u til the pisand we have published statements from the rebel papers which show the information possessed by the enemy on the some of them, ought to be enquired into, as guides for subject. It were well the Government's purpose in the matter were quietly carried out. If the Halifax news of he escape of the Tailahasse be true, who can tell what the delay in attacking Wilmington may have cost us?

Mr. Lawley, the correspondent of the London Times, by which plans, good in themselves, were marred in the trated News, are in Richmond. E. A. Pollard, author of the history of the war, who was taken prisoner while going from Wilmington to Europe, is on parole in New York, "and in wretched health."

While a Pennsylvania minister was in the midst of his there was any dire enormity in pouring their tea into seat, took his hat, walked up to the pulpit and asked per- among the polite guests, but the Prince observing it,

that this difference has been still more marked since its So much has recently been said for and against General return from its Maryland campaign. That campaign, Early, but chiefly against him, that we suppose some which partook something of the character of a gigantic account of him and his of antecedents will not be unacraid, in which our troops for the first time imitated the ceptable. It is evidently the utterance of a friend and

LIEUP, GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY. This well known officer is a Virginian by birth, and when this war opened was practising law in Franklin county. He graduated at West Point, where he was a cotemporary of Meade, Thomas, Hooker and other prominent Generals of the United States and our own army. Leaving West Point, he served as Lieutenant of Artillery in the United States Army, and went in that capacity to the Florida war, in the same company

with General Robert Anderson, of Sumter notoriety. Resigning his commission at the close of the war, he evoted himself to the law : but when hostilites with Mexico were declared, he resumed his sword, and was appointed Major of Colonel Hamtramck's regiment by Governor Smith, who was then, as he is now, Chief Magistrate of Virginia. It is remarkable that the Excutive who commissioned him as Major was, after the lapse of near twenty years, a Brigadier General in his Division. In Mexico Major Early had no opportunity to win distinction, as his regiment was engaged in none of the battles, and the only connection in which his name appears at all prominent is as Military Governor of Monterey. The war ended, Early returned to the Bar, and rose to distinction as a lawyer of the clearest judgment and most fertile resources of logic. He aim ed at success by none of the arts and elegancies of oraory, but by plain and pointed argument, delivered with

remarkable perspicuity and force. No man in his section of country enjoys a higher reputation. As a politician, Early exercises a controling influence on the people of his district, and has more than once represented them in the Legislature. He was also a member of the Virginia Convention that dissolenment, and with George W. Summers, John Baldwin and others, was a leading opponent of secession ; but, when the last hope of honorable compromise expired, he cast his fortunes with the State, and girded on his armor for a war to the death. Receiving from Gov. Letcher the commission of Colonel, he tock the field at the head of the 24th Virginia Infantry, and sized the army at Manassas Junction. Before this, however, he rendered valuable service in organizing the

Col. Early, as senior officer, commanded a brigade at Manassas, and his command constituted a part of the Why do so many of our own papers fall into the force that arrived near Stone Bridge, towards the close zontally, 516 inches thick, and outside of the latter a of the day, and just in time to give the finishing stroke to the disordered and flying foe. Soon after, he became ly, and covered with iron plating-6 inches thick, fora Brigadier General, and the next battle in which he appears was that of Williamsburg, where he was sef derate States, under regularly commissioned officers of | verely wounded while leading one of the most gallant the Coufederate States Navy-is manned by sailors charges of the war. The enemy, in alluding to the intrepidity of a part of bis Brigade, said that "Immortality " should be inscribed on their banners.

Returning to duty while his wound was yet unhealed. Since that time Gen. Early has been present in every bave found to be exceedingly delective. The machine ade. battle of the famous Second Corps, and it may be truly ry consists of two "non-condensing" engines, with A. H. Roulston advertises in the Mobile papers said that he has been in hearing of every gun fired by cylinders twenty-four inches in diameter, and seven feet his command. His brigade participated with great stroke. These had been taken out of some old river battle, he was suddenly called to command Ewell's di- detect, however, thus far discovered, is in the port shutvision, by the fall of its commander, Gen. Lawton, and | ters, several of which were seriously damaged by the | kee prisoners. We are informed of the fact that BAUM has been re- the skillful manner in which he handled his new command shot from our heavy guns. Nine eleven inch shots first battle of Fredericksburg, Early was promoted to a flanked and charged the fortifications of Milroy and falling off in splinters.

On an occasion soon after the battle, when Ewell and Lost .- Two Generals with their armies. These Early and other general officers were discussing the Generals, respectively named Hoop and Sherman, the events of the day, a citizen approached the group with a present for General Ewell, whom he termed the "Hbro of Winchester." Give it to General nessee," and the second a Federal, commanding the Early, said the generous Ewell, he is the "Hero of

In the Pennsylvania campaign, Early's command went as far North as the Susquehannah, and, returning to the main body, arrived at a most fortunate moment named Braunegard and sundry other white men dress. height. Without a moment's halt, Early threw his The Recent Affair at Eastport_A Fallure to Cut s cured that splendid and promising victory. General Early entered Gettysburg with the first, and urged a seems to have been a very astonishing one for the Yancontinued advance upon the enemy who had retired to kees. They had organized a force to cut off Forrest, but, tion. His counsel did not prevail and the result of the tion of the failure: delay is known to the country. Last winter when A pretty little affair transpired day before yesterday at Averill made bis raid on the Tennessee Railroad, Gen. Eastport, eight miles from here, which may be worth the for a miscarciage of orders his entire force would have with the intention, it is supposed, of destroying the rail-

Early again commanded his Division at the Wilderness, and, just previous to the battle of Spottsylvania, General Lee assigned him to Hill's Corps, that officer same bulk of his enemy. Having thrown the cable of one | 2. In the matter of McDaniel. - A substitute, who be being uefit for duty; and it is well known that one of of their transports around a peg on the bank, the Yankees the best fights ever made by the 3d Corps, was under

When General Ewell was relieved of the command of the 2d corps on account of disability, Early became the the north side of the river. At that very moment Forrest arrive at the age of fity years. Lieutenant General, and his services at its head are | was quietly eating his breakfast in I-u h-a, having come fresh in the memory of the country.

APPEARANCE.

General Early is about six feet high, and but for a stoop of the shoulder, caused by rheumatism, would be of fine figure. He is about 50 years of age, apparentlywell preserved, and a person who would be singled out in a crowd. A large white felt hat, ornamented by a Governor Seymour is in Buffalo, and the telegram has | dark feather, and an immense white, fulled cloth overcont, extending to the heels, give him a striking and WASHINGTON, Cot. 27 .- The New York State Agent in | unique appearance. His face is remarkable, and none could be more expressive of pertinacity and resolution. 'The will to do-the soul to dare," are unmistakably stamped on every lineament and expressed in every feature. The massive head, the broad, high forebead, the dark, piercing eye, the well cut nose, the compressed lips and the thick set jaws are characters in which naagent and the ballots already deposited by New York sol- | ture has written self-reliance and inflexible determina-

MILITARY CHARACTER.

General Early enjoys the implicit confidence of his troops, and they stand in awe of his person. They the water. The uproar was terrific. The getting away tary authorities. The military commission has been in obey him not so much from affection as from fear that was sublime. sternness will bring them to punishment. He is a man generally of few words, austere in his bearing, and not on tire by a shell, but the flames were extinguished. On very approachable to strangers.

character. He has an abundance of the "fortiter in There is probably no officer in our army who can bet-Suon afterwards the reports of heavy guns from the first | ter withstand disaster; and this is one of the best evidences of merit. The day after his defeat the men rely u, on him as confidingly as after a victory. He seems to rise superior to misfortune, and his very presence

> about the time the thing is said to have been done. In action General Early is cool and deliberate. He rides along under fire with a countenance that never changes a muscle, and with apparent indifference to

has that mysterious influence which encourages and re-

He may lack dash and impetuosity, but for cool, to the army, had strayed out to the picket line, and even steady, unwavering courage, no man is his superior. On the whole, we believe we pronounce but a just soldier in our army than Gen. Jubal A. Early and of The boys snuffed the tainted gale and said they did smell

The Louisville Journal makes a good suggestion; one, however, like many good suggestions to the same party, little likely to be carried out. Says the Journal : "It the Administration wants to make any more arbitrary arrests, let it arrest Lee, Beauregard & Co-just This occurrence is vouched for by many witnesses and as arbitrarily as it pleases."

TRUE POLITENESS .- When George IV was Prince of Wales, he was one day sitting at a tea table where there happened to be some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of etiquette. These innocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, sever dreamed

A Remarkable Chapter in Naval Warfare, TELEGRAPHIC The report of the capture of the rebel iron-clad ram

Tennessee, in Mobile Bay, must form one of the most

remarkable chapters in naval warfare. It was no ordi-

nary sort of sea monster that could bear the concentra-

ted attack of thirteen vessels of war, six of them iron-

clad, with an armament of two hundred guns, and yet

come out of the engagement with a few splinters de-

sched from her inner easing to mark the damage in her

interior. The Tennessee lay in the rear of our fleet

after the forts had been passed on the morning of the

5th of August. And of fourteen vessels; at Admiral

Farragut's disposal for the attack all were perfectly

sound and univjured except the Tecumseh, which had

been sunk by a torpedo, when the order was given,

shortly after eight o'clock, to bout ship, and give bat-

tle to the ram. A signal was given to all the fleet not

only to commence the attack with guns, but to run her

down at full speed. The Monongabela, a ste m frig-

ate, not iron-clad, was the first to strike the Tennessee,

but the shock, tremendous as it must have been to an

arpinary craft, had no apparent effect upon the ram .-

The Admiral's flag ship, the Hartford, next dashed

against her bow at full speed, immediately followed up

the terrific stroke with a whole port broadside of nine

inch shot and thirteen pounds of powder, at a distance

of twelve feet, but still the oaken and iron thews and

the fight had taken place-that she was " in a state-to

knuckle of the overbang on deck, and the base of the

casemente is ten feet. The inner sides of the vessel, as

far as known by an approximate measurement, are

eight feet thick. The prow is less formidable in dimen-

The casement of the Tennessee, which is 78 feet 8

breadth of beam) and the framing of the casing con-

sist of heavy yellow piec beams, 13 inches thick, laid

together vertically; an inner planking of pine laid hori-

layer of oak timber 4 inches thick, bolted on vertical-

ward, and 5 inches thick abaft and on the sides. The

armor plating is fastened on with bolts 1 1-6 inches in

diameter, with washers and nuts fastening them inside.

The Tennessee had an arment of six cf what are call

ed Brookes's rifled guns. The two pivot guns (fore

and aft) are 71/2 inch bore, and four broadsides are 6

inches bore. The weight of the projectiles are found to

tilation was found to be exceedingly bad. The main

The ramming of our vessels left no visible mark on

the outside of the Tennessee; but as she makes two

inches more water an hour than she did prior to the

fight, it is presumed that some of her invisible joints must have been partially deranged with her repeated

The Tennessee has lately been used by Admiral Far-

ragut to good purpose in the assault on Fort Morgan

that preceded its surrender; and we expect that she

The bandsome "little" affair at Eastport, Mississippi,

ry. A letter from that point gives the following descrip-

telling. On the merning of that day, two gunboats and

three transports, having on board some six thousand

road and cutting off Forrest. They did not reach the road.

and, unfortunately for them, they cut off more of Forrest

on hand; and feeling no tear of a larking foe, they disem-

But among the black jacks on the hill not far from the

landing, quietry reposed the gallant Colonel Kelly, com-

manding prigade, with about three hundred of his men and

a battery of artillery. The unsuspecting Yankees were

umble." Just then several flathes of lightning and claps

of thunder broke loose among the black jacks, and a

neither the posters nor the small bills; and hence the Abo-

The result was, every one of them dropped whatever he

chanced to have in hand and broke for the transport, the

-thunder and d-nation! why the h-1 don't you shove

captain of which was heard to cry, "Shove her off there

her off there?" The pilot rang the bell furiously to the

steam, but did no damage. One of the transports was set

them. "Don't you smell the whiskey?" said our men -

before the battle began just as our soldiers predicted .-

time after time like so many mad oxen. Now we know

why and how it is the Yankees have developed so much

YANKER DESERTERS - Yankee deserters continue to

t, and your mammies will never see you again.'

courage in the tourth year of the war.

many more to the number of prisoners.

lition sons of guns were expecting nothing of the sort.

concussions with the assailing fleet.

the Union .- New York Times.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Reports of the Press Association,

RICHMOND, NOV. 3d, 1864. New York papers of the 1st, and Baltimore American of the evening edition of that day have been received. Gold in New York on the 1st was \$3 33, in Baltimore

No raiders have yet appeared at Buffalo. A Louisville telegram of the 31st ult. contradicts the ru-

mor of the evacuation of Atlanta. It says the place is not even in the slightest danger.

There is little doubt of the fact that Hood's army was a day or two since, near the Tennessee river, but the | rebel | the lady hastily interposed. " But he continued the teader hesi ated in the attempt of crossing. Gov. Carey of Kansas has issued a proclamation appointing a day of thanksgiving in that State, in conse-

LATER FR M THE UNITED STATES.

quence of the States' having been spared from devastating

sinews of the monster showed no perceptible loosening EICHM NP. Nov. 4th, 1864. or feebleness. The monitors and the remainder of the fleet then closed in upon her; and she surrendered sim-The Baltimore American, of the 2nd inst., has been re-

ply when she no longer had seaway to move in. The bounding lasted for a full hour and a half, at the end of A telegram from St. Louis of the 4th, mentions a minor that time she was given up by, her commander, Buchumor that Hood with thirty thousand men had crossed the anan, in a condition which enabled the engineers of our Tennessee river going Worthward on the 1st inst. Parfleet to report on the 13th of August-eight days after Miculars unknown and unattainable at present.

The rail road and telegraph line to Atlanta are now in

The bare facts of the engagement have to be recalled along with those relating to the size, form, structure since the repulse at Decatur. Hood has moved further West | lein Fischel, the lady of his love, he proposed for and and armament of the Tennessee, as they serve to frusalong the Southside of the Tennessee. He is believed to received the hand of a girl who had long been flattered trate each other. The length of the Tennessee from have crossed some infantry near Bainbridge, but no part of by his delicate though unavowed intentions. His restem to stern on deck, is 200 feet, her depth 48 feet, and his forces bave been moved further North. His purpose is ply to Fraulein Marini, besides conveying his single her draught of water about 14 feet. The deck covering difficult to ascertain. is of 2 inch iron plates. The protection to the sides is

Gen. Thomas is in this city propared for any movement an overhang which extends about 6 feet below the wa ter line, and is covered with double layers of two inch

Strong bodies of troops are now moving in the proper wrought iron. The distance between the outside or Sherman will continue to hold Atlanta at all hazards.

Forrest with a cavalry force is reported threatening Johnsonville, where there are large quantities of Govern. it is :sions than might have been supposed, extending only 2 Two New York State Agents, who were convicted be

fore the Ellitary Commissions of election frauds, have been inches in length, and 28 feet 9 inches in width leaves sentenced to imprisonment for life. an open space on either side of ten feet (at the greatest The Mashville Union of the 28th ult., says that Sherman

nad not moved beyond Gaylesville at last accounts. Gold opened of the 2d at \$2 45 and closed at noon at

FROM PETER SBERG.

PETERSBURG. Nov. 3d. 1864. The enemy, night before last, drew in about one mile of heir cavalry picket line on their extreme left below Reams' tation, and at the same time threw out their picket line in the rear of their army on this side of the river about one mile, so as to cover some movement.

All is quiet to-day in front. A heavy rain has been fallng all day, and no signs of any military movement. Confederate States. She is just as much a part of the ed for the charge on Malvern Hill, and, General E zey | The steering arra genent, and the provision for the Lt. Col. Pegram, of artillery, has been promoted to Brig.

FROM BAVANNAH, GA.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 3d, 1864. A flag of truce took place to day as per appointment

No exchange of prisoners took place, but the preliminawere fould to have struck within a space of a few ries were arranged for the exchange of ten thousand sick, square feet, not one of which, however, penetrated the Atlantic and twenty-five transports. Another fl g of truce takes place at the same point on Sunday, the 6th through her armer and backing a portion of the latter

FROM PARIS, TENN.

PARIS, TENN., Oct. 31, via Cominth, Nov. 3d, 1864. munication between Paducah and Johnsonville has been cut off and the Rail Road to Nashville is of no use to the enemy. Forrest's batteries were engaged all day yester- dry them frequently in an oven moderately warm. day; two gunboats and four transports were captured or will yet do as much good service, and take rank destroyed. One of the gunb ats and two of the transports amongst the most powerful iron-clads in the navy of are being used by Forrest and will be of great advantage in an important movement now on foot. One gunboat and

> three transports are still up the river and will be captured. FROM CLINTON, LA.

> (Without date.) Hon. Henry Gray, of Brownsville Parish, has been elected to Congress in place of Honorable B. H. Hoge, de-

> THE SUPREME COURT, at its recent special session. made the following decisions upon writs of Habeas

1. JOHNSON US. MALLETY .- A member of the police for he city of Raleigh is exempt from conscription, because than they could conveniently tote. It does not take much | manded as necessary to the administration of the laws of

of him, you know, to make a full load for three times the | the State. comes such after he was titty years old, is not entitled to a began to land their guns and horses, wholly unconscious discharge on account of his principal having been called that a single company of Forrest's command was within | into service. twenty miles of the spot. They were under the impression | At 3. KESLER US. BRAWLEY. - Senior reserves are entitled

that that terrible individual, with his whole force, was on | under the act of Congress to their discharge, when they 4. In the matter of Foar .- One who works fifteen abledown on the train from Cherokee the vening before .- | bodied hands, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, is not They wanted nobody to tell them that they had a big thing | entitled to exemption, if one of the hands be a free negroall the hands must be slaves. 5. The lifteen hands must have been within the ages of

barked their munitions and live stock as coolly as if they sixteen and fitty, on the 1st day of January, 1864. It is had been discharging an invoice of hoop poles at Ciuciunot sufficient if one or more of them have become sixteen 6. A farmer baving less than fifteen hands, who is detailed to work upon certain terms, is liable to have his detail revoked, and to be called into active service, the gov-

busy as bees leading out their horses and dragging their | ernment surrendering his bond to him. 7. A foreigner, who comes to reside in the State for a longer or shorter time, and who does reside here 30 days, hable to perform military service in the Home Guards. 8. it was decided by Judge Battle, with the concurrence of the other Judges, that a Warden of the poor is exempt from conscription. - Onservative.

The citizens of Minnesota are at present in a state of excitement arising from a rather unusual cause. It is the inroad of an enemy no whit less savage, cruel or reengineer, and while the gang-planks were yet crowded morseless than the red man, one of the most persistent with the frightened dev is, the boat shot a way, tearing her and dangerous of foes to civilization—the American starboard wheel into kindling wood against the bank, and bear. It seems that in large numbers these animals have recently invaded the settled portions of Minnesota, rendering travel dangerous. The Anoka Star says keen eye will seek out their offences, and that his The gunboats opened fire upon Colonel Kelly and his that about sixty-four of the bruin species have been and mother. But also by grand in the ppy fire men as the whole fleet took to its heels under a tall head of seen during a week within an area of one mile from side and made a paintal void in the domestic circle, which their public square.

Many have been killed, but in some of the encounters reaching the landing, Coionel Kelly picked up thirteen There is nothing of the "ad captandum" in his prisoners, three bran new brass rifled pieces, and sixty with the four-footed fee the slaying biped has not come one articlery horses. The gans were brought up and put off unscathed. Mr. I witchell, of Anoka, in company on the cars yesterday morning, General Forrest superin- with a friend, attacked a bear near Sand creek and suctending the shipment himself. A number of the enemy ceeded in shooting-him down. Supposing him to be efwere silled, but I did not learn how many. Hair a dozen or more, who took the swamp when the boat backed out, jectually crippled, Mr. Twitchell approached with an have since been taken in out of the weather, adding so axe to dispatch him, when the bear sprang upon his assailant, and striking the axe from his hand, attempt-It is reported that two of the transports were sunk by a ed to seize him by the breast. In stepping back, Mr. battery lower down the river, but I was not near enough to see it myself. It may be true, revertheless, as the sound Twitchell tripped against a stone and tell, with the of cannon firing in that direction pervaded the atmosphere | bear on him. He plunged his hand into the mouth of the beast, and, though terribly bitten, held the inturia-THE SMELL OF WHISKEY .- An extraordinary incident ted monster while Mr. Bonker killed him with an axe. connected with the last fatile assault of the enemy has Mr. Twitchell was shockingly lacerated on his arms and ome to our knowledge. Day before yesterday a number of newsboys, whose cusiness it is to furnish the Examiner

hands, and badly bitten on his right thigh. The St. Cloud (Minn.) Democrat says: From every beyond, auxious, no doubt, to drive a bargain with some street corner the cry is still they come. Scarcely a huckstering yankee. A l of a sudden our men called to team comes in from the country but brings a defunct them to run in. They did so, and asked what was wanted of bruin or his pelt. In fact, it stems as though all the bears outside of Wail street have congregated in and the thing, "why, there's going to be a fight as soon as the adopt some plan to prevent the further encroachment yankees get cocked and primed, that's all. Cut out, or of the white man we are unable to tell. At any rate, some of you little devils will get killed before you know they bring the entire family, including young and old, The boys, discovering that the men were in earnest, put and the result is that bears are plenty as prairie gophers, home in good earnest, and had hardly gotten beyond range and far less timid.

The Minneapolis State Atlas states that four bears may be july relied on. Here, then, is the solution of were recently treed and shot in that vicinity, and no-Grant's great secret of making his men rush to the assault tices depredations by the varmints in other localities. were recently treed and shot in that vicinity, and no-Bear hunts are now the favorite sport in Minnesota.

A curious circumstance occurred recently in Brussels, namely, the prosecution of a photographist by a gentleman for exhibiting his photograph at the shop door. come into our lines freely. Upwards of fifty came in He said that owing to the circumstance and the uglisermon, a little boy, about ten years of age quietly left his the saucers, to cool; and a titter ran round the table, yesterday and the day before. "Order 65' is working ness of the copy of nature, he had lost a good chance of

well. In pursuance of the conditions af that order, one making a rich marriage. Those most obnoxious to censure are generally the most

Married the Wrong Lady, Love is a very uncertain thing, and it is not safe to be too uncertain of the symptoms until they are unmis-

takable. The following will explain our meaning : Vienna has been stirred up, lately, by the comical re sult of a strange love story. It seems that in the house of one Herr Kuhne, a teacher of languages, Dr. Kant a young lawyer happened to make the acquaintance of a lady, burdened with some property and thirty years. The lady, being unmarried, evidenced particular interest in the young, shy, and rather abashed man of law. She made love to him, in fact, very strongly, and persuaded him to visit her at her house. But alas he loved another lady. One evening, while conversing with the doctor, she said : " Why. with your favorable idea of matrimony, may I ask if you ever thought of marrying yourself?" Kant sighed, (and his eyes resting on the ground.) heaitatiogly muttered in reply : "I have already thought of marrying, and made my choice, but _____" "Rolling" lady is rich, very rich, and I am poor. I am afraid I could hardly aspire to her hand, and, rather than allow myself to be taxed with sordid designs, I will bury my passion in my breast, and leave it unvowed forever At an early hour the following day, she, however, he took herself to a solicitor, and, in legal form, declared her wish to present, and hand over as his property the sum of £150,000 guildens (£150,000) to Dr. Kant. When the document had been signed and duly compleed, she sat down in the office, and, enclosing it in an elegant envelope, added a note to the following off of . "Dear Sir : I have much pleasure in enclosing a paper which I hope will remove the obstacle in the way of your marriage. Believe me, etc.,

Dr. Kant, for he and no other was the addressed was the happiest man in the world on receiving this gener-A telegram from Nashville on the lat just., says that ous epistle. Repairing at once to the parents of Franthanks, contained two cartes de visite, linked together by the significant rose colored ribbon. Miss Martial forthwith sued the happy bridegroom for restitution. but as no promise of marriage bad been made, the case was by two successive courts decided against her.

GEN. STRELE .- The Texans have at last succeeded to

Gen. Frederick Steele, comes stesling along, Stealing our hoge, and stealing our corn, Stealing our sheep and stealing our cows, And stealing the steel from off our plows. Steal on Gen. Steele, ere long you may feel The blighting effects of very cold steel.

It is difficult for persons strongly attached to their interest to be strictly honest in their dealings. It is idle to talk of drowning care: we do but sharpen the sting of the scorpion we carry within us.

Gov. Brown's Toast.—The Richmond correspon dent of the Columbus Sun writes to that paper as fu-

Gov. Smith expresses himself gratified beyond measare with Gov. Brown's staunch loyalty to the chase, and his high character as a man. The party of Gov. ernors (at Augusta) were invited to witness the working of the ice machine, and the proprietor insisted on treating them to a bottle of champaigne. Gov. Brown toust was " the unconditional independence of the Con-

and scale our mountains, but our Forrest is too much ter them, they are sure to get tangled when they come boit.

"Don't you get above your business," as the lady said to the shoemaker who was measuring her ankle in order to

The King of Oade possesses a fortune of five millions of dollars. He has not stirred out of his palace for ten years, and spends his time in collecting beautiful birds for his aviary, and beautiful birds of another sort for his harem. He is a lezy rascal, a great glutton, and a

We learn from the Danville Register that a laboratory has been established at that place by the Ordnauce Department, which is daily turning out a large number of cartridges, and that the work is done mostly by

To MAKE PERSIMMON BEER .- Gather the persimmons ent; bake them so thoroughly that the cake may be brown use. But if you keen them any time it will be necessary to these loaves, broken into a coarse powder, take eigh bushels. Pour on then forty gallons of cold water and after two or three days draw it off, boil it as other heer, adding a little hops. This makes a very strong beer. Lynchburg Republican.

WHERE MCCLELLAN VOTES COME FROM .- SO MERY been overwhelmingly defeated, have appeared in the columns of the Tribune, that in order to show Republicans that they must not expect every man's vote for Mr. Lincoln, we append the result of a vote taken a few evenings ago on Wells street, near the famous "Willow." Bixty asked to give the name of their choice, which they did as follows :- For McClellan 57, Mr. Lincoln 1, Jack Nemon 3 Queen Victoria 1, Didn't care 1. The gentleman who gave he last vote, upou consideration, unconditionally change will assert that Mcclellan is not the people's chaice.

ININE DESCRIPTION OF A FEMALE DANCER .- "The lady i proprietor of a verson about six feet high; with legs that

Some writer says that "children are placed like mile stones along the road of life." That may be all very nice

The Augusta Register says if Hood is operating against Sherman's rear, it is only what every honest boot in the

A comet, supposed to be the one discovered by Ma lind, in London, July 9, was observed at Buston on the baze in the West, at an elevation of about forty depress above the horizon, in the constellation Virgo. The atmos there was so hazy that it was difficult to locate it among the stars, otherwise than to say that it formed with Jupice and Arcturus a nearly equilateral triangle.

It is stated to be a rule of law in the far Western ton! tories that a "town is a place where whiskey is soid." By means of this rule the cour's distinguished real towns from those which exist only on paper plans of land.

Those hardest to please are least accommodating

On Friday, 28th ultimo, CHARLES HOWERTON, only child of John A. and Caledonia Corbett, aged 1 2 months and 14 days. This little pratting infant was caressed with the fonder

affection, not only by its parents, but also by grand father until now, was so serenely peaceful. With what sad con viction! with what pungent grief! the thought comes to these doting parents, that this loved object of so much comort and consolation has been, for all true, suatched from heir embrace. But for this irreparable loss, a gracions Providence tenders the only relief, in that he has said. Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid tacm not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

At General Hospital No. 4, Wilmington, N. C., on the 27th uit., of Typhoid Fever, Private AARON LOCKAMY, Co. D, 36th Regt. N. C. T.

At Fort Campbell, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864, Mr. JAMES H. JUDGE, aged 21 years, a member of Company B, 1st N. C. Battalion. While leading the 3d and 5th Missouri Regiments in the assault on Altoona, Ga., on the 10th Oct. last, Main

OWEN WADDELL, son of Maurice Q. Wad tell, Req., of Pittaboro', N. C., aged 32 years. How much of the glory shed upon Bouthern arms h been reflected by North Carolinians! Almost every stain the Confederacy numbers amongst her jewers thus

whose eyes first beheld the sun in the shies of the Old North State. Stimulated by an honorable ambition, the subject of this notice removed to Missouri a few years before the wall, open a school, and with the proceeds of his labor, educa-

ted bimself for the Bar, began the practice of law, and at the time of the secession of Missouri, was rapidly rising in his protession. Joining a Company composed almost exclusively of na-tice "North Carolinians," he was elected a Lieutenani and almost immediately entered into active service. By brilliant courage and hard fighting, he wen his way to the

position of Major, and at the time of his death, was waiting the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel, which would soon have reached him. He commanded his kegt. when he fell. Major Waddell had seen as much service. and had participaced in as many battles as almost any man in the army, and was always conspicuous for gallantry .-He was wounded and captured at Vicksburg, and the time between the fall of that place and the exchange of pris oners was about as long a rest as he ever enjoyed. A generous heart, a quick and vigorous mind, fine musi-

cal taients, and sparking humor characterized him, and rendered him a favorite in the social circle. His death is greatly to be deplored, for the country can ill afford to lose such men.